# THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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*From the Boston Centinel.*

REVIEW OF JEFFERSON'S ADMINISTRATION.

NO. IX.

We have now arrived at the close of the year 1801, when the president sent his first message to congress. Forgetful of the dignity of his station, Mr. Jefferson permitted it to come from his hand an invective against his predecessors. It did not suffice for the hirelings of his party to accuse the former officers of government of every kind of corruption, and want of faith and integrity in the management of the concerns of the nation; but he himself makes a communication before the highest characters of the union, in which these charges are reiterated with bitterness. Indeed this message, rather than speech, as if even the relicts of former modes of proceeding were to be destroyed, and himself desired to become the humble imitator of that miserable despot, Bonaparte, was the tocsin of war, the word of command, directing the artillery of destruction to be levelled against every important act of the faithful administration of Washington and Adams. This command has been but too strictly obeyed: for nearly every work of the laborious care of former governors, has successively fallen. The mint establishment alone, has with difficulty survived the desolating storm, from the pride of Mr. Jefferson's retainers.

It is unnecessary to pass any time in an examination of the sentiments of the message, separate from what we must bestow on the acts passed in consequence of it; for in the first congress, after the presidency of Mr. Jefferson, we shall find the work of ruin nearly completed. The army and navy were reduced to a name, unfit for the purpose either of defence or offence. The first, and grand, and most beautiful column of the constitution, the judiciary, fatally levelled with the dust. The floodgates of vice and iniquity opened in the repeal of of the naturalization law, and the encouragement held forth to foreign desperadoes to infest our shores. The system of the internal taxes, formed with great care and expence. destroyed, that the luxury of the rich might be untaxed. We shall therefore notice only those parts of the message, originating the particular measures which have been mentioned.

The first act that arrests attention, is the repeal of the law, establishing the inferior courts, which has violated the constitution, taken away its substance, and left nothing but the name, to be the sport of contending factions.

In his message, the president says, "the judiciary system of the United States, especially that portion of it recently erected, will of course present itself to the contemplation of congress." This was the signal obeyed by Mr. Breckenridge in his motion made January 7, 1802, for its repeal. About the beginning of March the repeal was effected, notwithstanding a powerful, and without comparison, eloquent opposition of the friends of the constitution; an opposition, which the partizans of the measure could not answer, and which they overcame only by superior numbers. At this time those Lilliputianties, which Mr. Jefferson had threatened in his letter to Mazzie, were broken. The long and anxious wish of his heart was accomplished, and a precedent set for still greater inroads on the charter of our liberties. Indeed it has placed the legislature beyond the fear of restraint. The legislative body have the same constitutional right to say no national judiciary shall exist.

It may be thought useless to say any thing on the merits of the question, since every observation which can be, has been made. We shall however remark on an argument in favor of repealing the judiciary system, which is still insisted on, tho' it may have been often refuted. It has been assumed as a principle without exception, that one congress can pass no act, which the next may not repeal. This is not true. It has not yet been openly and directly asserted, that the judges of the supreme court can be removed from office. They hold their offices during good behaviour, and are to receive a compensation for services, determined by congress, which the constitution declares shall not be diminished during their countenance in office. Will any one say that a succeeding congress can declare, that a preceding one betrayed the trust reposed in them, by granting too high salaries; and therefore that they can and will diminish them? Here there is one case, where congress cannot abrogate the act of their predecessors, without violating the great national compact.—Another is the salary of the president; it cannot be altered during the term of his presidency. This principle, then, cannot apply to the judges of the inferior courts: for the constitution declares, "the judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behaviour." They are in the same situation.—But it is triumphantly retorted, the inferior are the work of congress, the supreme court is that of the constitution: consequently the judges of the former may be deprived of their offices. This, however, is in express contradiction to the passage we have here received, which is explicit and unequivocal. The only reason why the inferior courts, as well the supreme, were not established by the constitution, was an impossibility that its framers could determine, what tribunals of justice this widely extended and rapidly increasing continent would afterwards require. They therefore were necessitated, from the imperfection of human nature, to intrust to congress the power of establishing inferior courts, presuming from the many checks, which exist in the organization of that body, it would not be abused. Hence then the argument, founded from the abuse of power, can have no force. It is a solecism in language to say, that a government can be formed without giving power to its constituent parts. It is equally good reason to say, the president and senate may misuse the treaty making power, therefore it is not vested in them; Mr. Jefferson may appoint bad men to office, therefore he can make no appointment. But it is still insisted, in the last cases, stated, abuses may be corrected, but in the other, are without remedy, if the judges of the inferior courts can be removed. They may be corrected in all cases; since, if the members of the legislature betray the interest of their constituents, they may soon be deprived of their legislative capacity by our shortly returning periods of election. Though more judges may be appointed by their aid, than the state of society, or the concerns of the nation may require; yet this was contemplated to be a less evil, than to render them dependent on the legislature, which is effectually the case, if the repealing act is constitutional; since each successive congress may change a preceding law, and thus effect the removal of the judges from office. As soon however as they are dependent, no man can know what the law is, or where to obtain right—The opulent would crush the poor, and he, who ought to be an equal dispenser of justice, would tremble at the nod of a powerful suitor, whose influence might prevent the continuance of his office. The least evil was therefore wisely chosen, as it is impossible for human wisdom to institute a government, free from defect.

How pleasing this measure was in contemplation to the mind of Mr. Jefferson, may be inferred from his collection of the cases, which had been determined, and were then depending in the federal courts. In his message he informs congress, he had caused to be procured, from the several states, an EXACT STATEMENT of cases, decided, since the first establishment of the courts, and cases, which were unadjudged, when additional courts and judges were called into their aid. But unfortunately for him his statement was found to be considerably varient from truth. That a man should mistake in the ordinary concerns of life excites no surprize. But that the president, professing to give information to the collected wisdom of the nation, for the purpose of informing its judgment on a contemplated measure of the highest importance to the country, should be incorrect, can scarcely be attributed to any thing but a design to deceive. Want of time cannot be alledged in excuse for his incorrectness. It seems to be the completion of a favorite measure, long determined, if opportunity should ever permit: a design, which in the fulness of his heart he had before communicated to a confidential friend; an intention to destroy that form of the English constitution which was attempted to be imposed on him by an anglo monarchio aristocratico faction, as he was pleased to call Washington and his adherents in opinion. Indeed he has the satisfaction of beholding the accomplishment of the purpose of his soul, if the prospect of the future slavery of America under some fortunate usurper can afford him satisfaction.

The repealing of the law, establishing the courts, and the vacating of the commissions will hereafter be an important period in the American history. The progress of empires has ever been from frugality to luxury, and luxury has been the parent of vice and faction. When, therefore, the country shall have become corrupted, and virtue lost her influence on the heart, then may we expect to reap the harvest of the labors of the president; a harvest of death and desolation through scenes of blood to slavery and despotism. As soon as party shall acquire new strength in congress, the supreme court will be swept away, as obstructing the schemes of interest and ambition. The repeal of the inferior courts will be plead as a precedent for that of the supreme court. Nothing will remain free from the rapacious grasp of faction, until the last traces of our noble institution shall be completely obliterated. The real patriot will sincerely deprecate the approach of the day of evils, and devoutly pray, that it may be distant countless ages; but his prayer and exertion will be vain. Unless human nature shall be renovated, and the passions of men destroyed, it must arrive. If then the friendship of his country ask, who first violated the constitution? The answer must be, Jefferson. Who first infringed the sacred right of election by attempting to influence? Jefferson. Who made to flow the streams of blood through which the nation has waded? Jefferson.—Who has caused the destruction of liberty, and so conducted the affairs of the nation, that the chains of despotism are riveted on us? The answer must still be JEFFERSON?

HUME.


## A new Publication.

Just received at *William Prichard's Book-Store*,

C. F. VOLNEY'S

VIEW OF THE CLIMATE AND SOIL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

*With Maps and Plates.*

September 7.

MYER MARKS,

*OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND,*

HAT-MAKER,

Informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the Hatting business in the Cross-street, opposite the Bell Tavern, and solicits a share of the public patronage. He pledges himself to those who will please to favor him with their custom, that he will execute their work with neatness and dispatch, and flatters himself through the long experience he has had in the city of Philadelphia, to be able to give general satisfaction, and shall ever be grateful for their encouragement. He has procured the best materials, and has now on hand some handsome work finished in the neatest manner.

N. B. Orders from the country will be strictly attended to, and adequate allowance made to those who buy to sell again.

Myer Marks further gives notice to those who may wish to have their work done in the London stile, that he can execute the same equal to any from London.

☞ The highest price given for all kinds of FURRS; and encouragement will be given to three or four good JOURNEYMEN. Sept. 10.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

By the brig Edward and Charles, from London,

A CHOICE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

*FALL & WINTER*

GOODS,

*Suitable to the ensuing season.*

THEY expect a further supply by the first arrivals from London and Liverpool, to complete their assortment—which will be disposed of at their usual low terms, for Cash or Country Produce.

Sept. 11.

*SCHEME OF A*

LOTTERY,

*For the benefit of William and Mary College.*

FIRST CLASS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 8000 *Tickets at* 10 *dolls.* | | 80,000 |
| 2 *Prizes, dolls.* | 10,000 | 20,000 |
| 60 *of* | 500 | 30,000 |
| 2000 *of* | 15 | 30,000 |
| | *Dollars,* | 80,000 |
| *Subject to a deduction of* 15 *per cent.* | | 12,000 |
| *Expence of drawing,* | | 2,000 |
| | *Dollars,* | 10,000 |
| *First Ticket drawn,* | *Dollars,* | 500 |
| *Last drawn,* | | 10,000 |
| 1 *other Prize of* | | 10,000 |
| 59 *other Prizes of* 500 *dolls.* | | 29,500 |
| 2000 *of* 15 *dolls.* | | 30,000 |
| | *Dollars,* | 80,000 |

*All tickets drawn blank may be renewed in the next class, at* 10 *dollars each; the price of all others will be* 15 *dollars.*

*All prizes of* 15 *dollars may be renewed for the next class, or paid, at the option of the person entitled. If they be not claimed within three months after the drawing commences, they will be considered as renewed in the second class.*

*The drawing to commence in the city of Williamsburg, on the first day of June,* 1804.

SECOND CLASS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 5,938 *Tickets at* 10 *dollars,* | | 59,380 |
| 4,062 *ditto at* 15 *dollars,* | | 70,930 |
| | *Dollars,* | 130,310 |
| *Deduct loss on* 2,062 *tickets renewed at* 2½ | | 5,155 |
| | *Dollars,* | 125,155 |
| 2 *prizes of* 20,000 *dolls.* | | 40,000 |
| 2 *ditto of* 10,000 *dolls.* | | 20,000 |
| 3 *ditto of* 5,000 *dolls.* | | 15,000 |
| 50 *ditto of* 1,000 *dolls.* | | 50,000 |
| 1 *ditto* | | 155 |
| | *Dollars,* | 125,155 |
| *Deduct* 10 *per cent.* | | 12,500 |
| *Expences of drawing,* | | 2,500 |
| *Sum raised,* | | 10,000 |
| *Ticket first drawn,* | | 1,000 |
| *Ticket last drawn,* | | 20,000 |
| 1 *other prize of* | | 20,000 |
| 2 *ditto of* 10,000 | | 20,000 |
| 3 *ditto of* 5,000 | | 15,000 |
| 49 *ditto of* 1,000 | | 49,000 |
| 1 *ditto* | | 155 |
| | *Dollars,* | 125,155 |

James Madison.
St. George Tucker.
John Bracken.
William Nelson.
Robert Greenhow.
Burwell Bassett.
Robert Saunders.
Samuel Tyler.
Champion Travis.
William Lightfoot.
Littleton Waller Tazewell.
George Tucker.
James Semple.

☞ TICKETS may be had of George Tucker, Thos. Taylor, and Samuel Pleasants, jr. in Richmond;—Robert Birchett and Watkins Leigh, Petersburg; Thomas Newton, Dr. Barraud, and Littleton W. Tazewell, Norfolk; Hugh Mercer, Fredericksburg; Henry Tucker, Winchester; Chapman Johnston, Staunton; and in all the towns of Virginia, and in many places in the country

FOR SALE OR RENT,

A Brick Lumber House,

ON the Cross-street, leading to Shockoe warehouse, now occupied by Taliaferro & Dickerson. Possession to be given the 1st of October next. For terms apply to

Marcus Elcan.

July 28 oawtf

To Rent,

*And possession given immediately,*

A CONVENIENT and pleasantly situated DWELLING-HOUSE, with two Kitchens and Smoke-House, on the street leading from Shockoe Creek to the Canal Basin, and adjoining the lot and dwelling-house of Mr. William Mitchell.

Also, to rent, two BRICK TENEMENTS, on the street leading to Col. Mayo's Bridge, which will be very convenient for wholesale and commission merchants. Possession of these two Tenements will be given when finished, which is supposed will be in all next month. The terms will be made known by JAMES INNES.

Richmond, June 7th, 1804.

A Runaway in the City Jail.

COMMITTED as a runaway, by the name of JACK DENNIS, a slender Negro Man, of 21 or 22 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches and an half high, no flesh marks perceivable, wears ear-lobs, has good teeth, and dressed like a sailor. He says his name is *John Brown*, is a free-man, and born at Little York, Pennsylvania, and has two brothers, Ephraim and Benjamin Brown—the former, a house-carpenter, in *Baltimore*; the latter, a shoemaker at *Alexandria* in this state—and that he has commonly used the water for a livelihood. He will be sold as a slave, according to law, unless claimed by his owner, or sufficient proof of *freedom* shall be exhibited in due time to prevent it.

WILLIAM ROSE, Keeper.

May 15th, 1804. 1aw12w*

## *Latest Foreign Advices,*

From English papers, received by the Oneida Chief, Kemp, from London, arrived at New-York.

LONDON, July 13.

Private accounts state, that Bonaparte, so far from being discouraged by the recent conduct of the emperor of Russia, has called upon the emperor Alexander to withdraw his remonstrance, and retract his assertions, otherwise he will answer it in a manner at once striking and energetic. We heard of, and mentioned this some weeks ago, and there is nothing in the character of Bonaparte to induce us to discredit the statement.

It is fully confirmed, that the diet of Ratisbon has declined taking any further notice of the Russian remonstrance. It met on the 18th of June; and, though that was the day appointed for opening the Protocol, no proceedings whatever, relative to that subject, took place.—Such is the state of humiliation to which the German empire, by the tyranny of an upstart Corsican is now unhappily reduced.

Sir Sydney Smith is greatly recovered from his severe indisposition, and is expected to be able to resume his command off Boulogne in a short time.

The last accounts from Vienna, reach to the 21st ult. The emperor of Germany, not content with sending an envoy extraordinary to congratulate his new brother of France, will also, it is mentioned, dispatch an ambassador for the express purpose of assisting at the imperial coronation.

Generals Andreossi, Menou, Hilaire, Vandamme, Legrand, Succhet, Hautpoult, Macours, Denant, and Mr. Dureau Puzy, have been appointed by Bonaparte, principal officers of the Legion of Honor.

Lord Nelson will not have the least objection to be *pursued* by the French admiral, so he gets the latter *out of sight of Toulon Harbour.*

July 16.

The enemy have, within these few days, made several movements at Boulogne; and government we are assured, are in full expectation of a speedy attempt being made upon our shores. By the King George hired cutter, lieut. Plowman, (which arrived at Deal on Saturday, from the blockading squadron,) advice has been received, that on Friday evening the enemy made a movement with part of their flotilla, ninety-two sail of which, consisting of large brigs and luggers, came into the outer road of Boulogne. The Immortalite frigate and three gun-brigs were left watching the enemy's motions. The King George, with all possible expedition, made a communication of this circumstance to rear-admiral Louis, who immediately proceeded to resume his station, and no doubt was entertained of his being able to give a good account of them, should they have temerity to venture beyond the protection of their batteries. The probability, however, is, that the enemy had no serious intention of putting to sea, and that they came into the outer harbor for the purpose of performing some evolutions on the occasion of the anniversary of the destruction of the Bastile, which might be attended with inconvenience in the inner harbour. The Veteran man of war sailed for the French coast on Saturday, in consequence of the above information, and was speedily followed by the Trusty.

Some more French journals have arrived since our last, the principal contents of which are given in a subsequent part of our paper. It will be seen that they begin to speak openly of the forward state of the preparations, and with confidence of the efficacy of the means provided for the subjugation of this country. We smile, however, at the insolent menace, and dare the tyrant to the assault. We have no doubt of the serious intention of the enemy in this respect, but we possess a proud confidence that the day of attack will prove a still brighter day of glory to us than any of which even the splendid annals of Britain furnish an example.

A mail from Lisbon arrived on Saturday. Some private letters received by this conveyance, express apprehensions of a speedy rupture between Great Britain and Spain and Portugal; but the foundation of these appears by no means solid; while other accounts speak with confidence of the continuance of peace. The Gibraltar man of war, arrived at Portsmouth with the Mediterranean trade, left Cadiz on the 20th ult. at which time the state of things at that place, and every other circumstance, induced a general confidence that the Spanish government entertained no hostile disposition towards this country.

Yesterday we received, exclusively, the Moniteur of the 6th, 7th, and 8th instant, and also the Leyden Gazette of Friday last. The Moniteur of the 7th announces the return to Paris of Monsieur Jaubert, whom Bonaparte had sent to Constantinople. The object and success of his mission are not stated, but some particulars are given of his journey from Constantinople to Paris, which are extremely remarkable. The spirit of revolt in the Turkish empire is said to be fomented by some European nation. What nation is alluded to, we should not have been at any loss to discover, even without the assistance of the article from Constantinople, which appears in the same paper, and which attributes to Russia the expectation of uniting Turkey to its dominions.

The long expected Declaration of the Elector of Baden, on the subject of the French expedition across the Rhine last March, arrived at Ratisbon on the 26th ult. and was to be communicated to the diet on the 2d instant. The utmost curiosity was of course excited, to learn the contents of this Declaration, but it was generally understood, that it was of such a nature as to render any further deliberation upon its object wholly useless; especially as there was reason to believe that the emperor of Russia had concurred in it.

It is with sincere regret we find, that the apprehensions which have lately been expressed in the Dublin papers relative to the state of Ireland, are not without some foundation. Our intelligent correspondent writes as follows:—

"DUBLIN, July 10.

"The situation of this country grows every hour more critical. From various accounts received this day from several adjacent counties, a spirit of insurrection appears to be pretty general among the lower orders. It is confidently reported that they are sworn to rise the moment they receive an account of the enemy being at sea. Several pieces of gold, bearing the image of Bonaparte, have been lately distributed in the county of Wexford, by persons who have lately come from the continent. Yesterday the conservators of this city ordered the names of the inhabitants to be placed on the doors of the several houses, and a reward of £500 has been offered for the apprehension of William Putnam M'Cabe, a person described as having landed in this country from France.

"Although Lord Hardwicke is much regarded on account of his private virtues, the Marsden administration is very unpopular, and when the circumstance of this city having been suffered to be taken by surprize on the memorable 23d of July, is considered, much regret is felt at that gentleman being continued in his situation, at a moment so critical as the present. The arrival of Mr. Foster here would greatly animate the loyalists of Ireland, and I assure you that, under the existing circumstances, they require every encouragement that can be afforded them.

"M'Cabe, who is now proclaimed, was, I understand, aid-de-camp to the late Lord Edward Fitzgerald.

July 18.

We have received some further advices from the coast, by which we find a firing in the direction of Boulogne was renewed on Monday morning at an early hour, and continued almost incessantly during the whole of the day. By the help of telescopes, upwards of two hundred of the enemy's vessels were observed to come out of the harbour, and to be under the protection of their batteries, while fourteen sail of our ships of war were seen about four miles from the shore, rather to the westward of Boulogne, not having sailed or wind to act, it being calm all day. A convoy of the enemy's craft, consisting of twelve sail of brigs and luggers, came along shore from Calais to Boulogne, supposed to be laden with stores, and the firing of the most part, proceeded from the batteries protecting them from a few of our cruizers. About two o'clock they reached their destination, the opposing vessels not being able to go sufficiently close in shore to intercept them. The enemy's flotilla is now regularly formed in divisions, and were in motion the whole of Monday, practising a variety of manœuvres. Our troops along the coast are constantly on the alert, and every necessary precaution is taken to guard against surprize.—Happily the country is now duly aroused to a sense of the danger with which it is menaced; and it is only for Britons to be apprised of the true nature of their situation, to defeat any attack that may be directed against their security, their independence, and their happiness. To danger they will ever oppose an unshaken intrepidity and as freemen, having a proud inheritance to transmit to their posterity, they will prefer glorious death to Corsican despotism.

The protest of Louis XVIII. as inserted in the Moniteur, is said to be a fabrication.

National Finance.—The propositions submitted by Mr. Johnstone to the House of Commons on Saturday last, have been printed. According to these, it appears, that the total sum to be raised in Great Britain, in the year 1804, is £77,849,179 and the receipts to answer it £76,073,630, leaving a deficiency of £1,772,249.

A private letter from Paris, of the 7th inst. states, that several violent discussions have taken place between Bonaparte and his ministers, and counsellors of the marine department, relative to the armament against this country. Gun boats and other armed vessels, according to the letter, are already built more than sufficient to carry over to England 120,000 men; but the harbors of Boulogne, Ambleteuse and Calais, are not sufficiently large or commodious enough to contain such a number of vessels, and the situation of the other harbors, on account of their distance, is not convenient enough to execute a landing with small craft on such an extensive scale as Bonaparte had determined.

It is not so much because the Eagle is used as the ensign of Imperial Dignity, as because it is a bird of prey that it forms an appropriate emblem of the government of Bonaparte.

Several districts in Silesia and Prussia have been inundated, and forests, houses, villages, and even cities, devastated thereby; numbers of men and cattle perished.

Romelia is so infested with robbers, that the Porte finds itself under the necessity of establishing garrisons in all its great towns.

One of the last Paris papers contains the following article, dated Toulon, June 16:—"The English fleet is again in sight, and we can distinguish ten ships of the line and seven frigates. We are incessantly employed in the equipment of two ships of the line, the Superb and Bellona, that we may have a more equal force to attack our insolent foes, and expel them from the Mediterranean. But it is probable that, instead of waiting for our appearance they will repeat their late manœuvre, and owe their safety to flight.

The skirmishing between the Boulogne flotilla and our cruizing squadron off that port, appears to be almost incessant. The firing which commenced on Friday has at various intervals been renewed, and yesterday it was heard at Deal, with an effect that indicated a wider and more serious engagement—Whatever may be the real intentions of the enemy, their boldness and self-confidence seem at least to increase in proportion, perhaps as they feel that they improve in naval skill and dexterity, from being thus daily disciplined to every species of manœuvre and attack. We are happy to observe, that vigilance and exertion on our part are not relaxed either from contempt of the enemy's inferiority in naval skill or force, or from any conviction arising from the idea that their's less spirit of enterprise, or the more restless and enterprising ambition of the upstart Emperor, may not soon prompt them to make the desperate attempt at invading us. We therefore observe with satisfaction that the utmost alertness and activity prevail along our coasts that on the slightest hostile indication, signals are immediately made for preparation, and that such, under these menacing appearances, has been the prudent precaution of General Moore, that on Friday and Saturday he kept the greater part of his troops under arms during the whole night. Indeed we perfectly agree with Sir W. Pulteney in the few observations which he made in last night's debate on the subject of the National Defence, that the country should be continually kept alive to a sense of the danger that threatened it.—It is a species of danger with which the public mind should allow itself to become familiar—it should daily excite the same vividness of impression as it must naturally have done on the first manifestation of this desperate intention of the enemy. Indeed the Minister himself did not hesitate to confess that he looked upon the danger to be as great and imminent as ever, and that such was the persuasion of His Majesty's Government might easily be gathered from the message previous to the late vote of credit, which declared the expediency of providing for such emergencies as may arise, and of taking all such measures as may be necessary to disappoint and defeat any enterprise or design of the enemy.—Our determination to meet this attack "single handed" should every day become more fortified, as the hopes of all continental assistance and cooperation become daily more faint, animated by the proud expectation, that as the difficulty and danger shall be all our own, so also shall the glory of our victory.

The non arrival of the Mails from Dublin for several days gave rise to some anxiety in the minds of persons closely connected with Ireland. This day, however, Mails from Dublin and Waterford have come to hand, bringing the Dublin papers of the 12th. Government appears to make active preparations for the preservation of tranquility. A camp of 12,000 men is to be immediately formed on the Curragh of Kildare, and the troops are daily practised in movements to keep them on the alert. A reward of 500l. has been offered by Government for the apprehension of a person named M'Cabe, supposed to have lately arrived here from France. A meeting of Sawyers was on the 12th broke in upon by the Justices; the men fled, but most of them were soon taken. One of the Dublin papers says, it "is believed they were engaged on much more serious business," than conspiring to raise their wages. The working classes in Dublin have plenty of employment; not a loom in the Liberty is idle, and corn of all kinds is falling in prices.

Dispatches were yesterday received at the Admiralty from Lord Nelson, which give a very different account of the recent affair before Toulon, to that published by the Commander of the enemy's fleet.

Camp equipage for 15,000 men, it was yesterday reported, was about to be shipped in the river.

By the Dublin Mail of the 12 instant, we learn, that the Irish Government are making the most active preparations for the preservation of tranquility. A corps of twelve thousand men is immediately to be formed on the Curragh of Kildare, and in every direction the troops are kept constantly on the alert. On the night of the 11th, twenty men were arrested in the liberty. They were brought to the Castle on the following day, and after a short examination committed to the county goal. It is said, that they are United Irishmen, and were found sitting as a Committee of that traitorous association; but other accounts state them to be merely a committee of journeymen, engaged in combination against their employers. We sincerely hope, that the latter statement may prove correct. The Dublin papers mention, that several refractory sawyers had been apprehended, who were suspected to have been engaged in much more serious business than that of conspiring to raise their wages.

PARIS, July 5.

The Emperor has decreed new uniforms for the sailors, composing the crews of our fleets and flotillas. They are in future to be dressed in blue jackets, in the manner and cut of those on dragoons; red waistcoats, with gilt buttons; blue cloth pantaloons for Europe, but blue nankeen for the East and West Indies. They are to wear red stockings of wool, in Europe, but of cotton in the other parts of the world. Their shoes are to be pointed, with round buckles; and their hair to be cropped, without powder. They are to change their shirts three times in the week; and each sailor is to have three shirts, one white and three coloured ones. When on shore, they are to wear small cocked hats; but when on board, except the forecastlemen, the other may wear round hats. Their night caps are to be red, and washed once in the week. The neck-cloths are to be, for full dress, of black silk; but otherwise, of cotton dyed black. Each man is to have two night caps and two neck-cloths. Besides a boarding axe, each sailor is to be armed with one short sword, a dagger, and two pistols, small enough to be placed in the pockets of their trowsers. Each man is allowed two pipes in the week, and half a pound of tobacco for chewing; and a quarter of a pound for smoaking, if the commanders think the latter matter may be permitted without danger. When at anchor, they are to bathe morning and night, for half an hour each time; when at sea, they are to wash their bodies all over twice a week. They are to comb out their hair three times in the week, and to be shaved every four days. When in Europe, they are for exercise, to dance for an hour every Sunday; but when in warm climates, for half an hour every second day. They are, to avoid scorbutic complaints, to wash their mantles twice in the week with vinegar, and once every day with fresh water.

From the Moniteur of July 6.

The *fete* of the 14th July, which falls on Saturday next night, is deferred till the day following.

From the Moniteur of July 7.

To-morrow (Sunday) there will be a grand parade.—The emperor will give audience in the palace of the Thuilleries, to the ambassadors and ministers who have received their new credentials.

M. Jaubert, whom the emperor had sent to Constantinople, is on his return to Paris. He embarked at the mouth of the Danube, and ascending that river, has come by the way of Yassi and Bucharest. The troubles in Romelia render the direct road extremely dangerous. The petty Pachas infest the whole of that province; but it appears that the Porte has just taken strong measures to subdue the spirit of revolt which prevails in those countries, and which is supposed to be fomented by some European power.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 30.

The Russian travellers and observers increase in the different provinces of our empire. The young Russians, who reside in our capital, do not dissemble that they consider our country as already devolved to their nation.—They make a great noise about the success which their armies have experienced in Armenia and Georgia. It appears that they have retaken Derbent, and even that Erivan, the capital of the country whose name it bears, has fallen into their possession. Thus at the moment when this power is at war on the eastern confines of the Ottoman empire, on the western we see it change the constitution of Corfu, procure itself to be declared the protector of that republic, to the detriment of the Porte and the allies, and send thither fresh troops, which are unnecessary for the mere purpose of maintaining the tranquility of a country so thinly peopled, too few in number to give uneasiness to the European potentates; but, nevertheless, sufficiently numerous to support the increasing partizans, whom the community of religion causes Russia to have in the Moreau and throughout European Turkey. It is known, that a detachment has taken possession of Preveza, which has much alarmed the Pach of Janina, who has found himself obliged to march 1500 men to keep the Russian detachment *on respect.*

The death of Dgezzar Pacha seems to have made an agreeable sensation here.

*From the Leyden Gazette of July 13.*

RATISBON, June 30.

The sittings of the Diet begin by degrees to deserve some attention. On the 25th of this month, the Convention lately concluded between the Duke of OLDENBOURG, in his quality of PRINCE of LUBEC, and the city of that name, became the subject matter of a declaration from his DANISH MAJESTY in support of his ancient rights; and this declaration has been followed by a counter-declaration on the part of the Duke. In the following sitting of the Comitial Assembly on the 27th, Brunswick-Luneburg interfered more seriously respecting a negociation of the Count Bentheim-Steinfort with the French Government, to obtain of the latter the cession of the County of Bentheim, one of the dependencies of Hanover. The Baron DE REDEN, the King of England's Representative at the Diet, has on this head transmitted a protest, which declares null and void, every act tending to alienate any part whatever of his German possessions, without his Majesty's consent.

The declaration, transmitted by the Minister of Hanover, has been followed by another appeal to the Germanic Body, on the part of Brunswick Luneburg. There was presented and read to-day, to the delegates of the states of the empire, a letter from the electoral minister, de Reden, relative to an object much more important and which involves the empire in infinite difficulty. Monsieur de Reden refers to the demand made by him, in the name of his Prince, on the 22d of August last; that the German States should employ themselves in an effectual manner to terminate the unfortunate situation of Hanover, invaded by the French as a dependency of the Crown of England. Monsieur de Reden, urges, in addition, to former arguments, "that his Britannic majesty has always separated his concern as a state of the empire from those of his crown; this distinction (he adds) was always recognized both by the Germanic body and by France during the last war; and also in the treaties of Campo Formio and Luneville." These representations conclude with beseeching the comitial ministers, to procure from their courts, without delay, the necessary instructions to come to a speedy decision on so important an object; but there is much reason to doubt the exertion of this promptitude, at a moment when the Diet, notwithstanding the contrary invitation of one of the principal powers of the continent, is about to pass over in silence the French expedition to the right bank of the Rhine in March last. The Baden declaration, which is definitely to settle all discussion on the subject, arrived on the evening of the 25th, at the Prussian minister's, the count De Goertz, who is likewise invested with the vote of the elector of Baden, at the Diet. The arrival of this declaration occasioned the following day, a conference between the imperial commissary the baron De Hugel, the directorial minister of the diet the baron D'Albini, and monsieur Goertz. This paper has not been yet communicated to the diet, but it will the day after to morrow, the 2d of July. The prospect of such a communication, makes us expect with great impatience the next sitting of the comitial assembly. In fact, this paper, which has already attracted so much public curiosity, ought now to fix it so much the more, if it be true, as is positively stated, that the emperor Alexander has acquiesced in it, and has thereby retracted his former resolutions.


TICKETS

IN THE

Richmond Academy Lottery,

For Sale by A. DAVIS, at the Office of the Virginia Gazette.

JAMES DAVIS,

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and Customers, that he has just imported, from London and Liverpool,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

Suitable for the approaching season, which he is determined to sell at the most reduced prices—They are now opening in his Brick Store, next door to the Rawleigh Tavern, in the City of Williamsburg,

*AND CONSIST OF*

| | |
|---|---|
| SUPERFINE Cloths & Casimeres, | Twist, |
| Second do. do. | Threads, |
| Superfine Napt Frize, | Water-proof Silk Hats, |
| Milled Coatings, | Beaver do. |
| Double Mill'd Drabs, | Common do. |
| Kerseys, | White & black Silk Hoes, |
| Plains, | White Cotton, do. |
| Flannels, | Brown Thread do. |
| Rose and Dutch Blankets, | Black, Mixed, Worsted do. |
| Swansdowns, | Best London Boot-legs, Vamps, &c. |
| Manchester Stuffs, | Mens' best London Shoes, |
| Bombazets, | Ladies' best Kidd and Morocco Slippers, |
| Camblets, | Mens' and Ladies Gloves, |
| Moreens, | Ladies' Straw Bonnets, |
| Durants, | Paper, Quills and Pens, |
| Handsome assortment of Chintz and Calicoes, | Wafers, |
| Bed Ticking, | 20d. 10d. 3d. and 6d. Nails, |
| White, black and marble coloured Cotton Cambrick, | Spades and Frying-pans, |
| Striped and Tamboured Muslin, | Broad and narrow Hoes, |
| Plain do. | Curry-combs and Brushes, |
| Ladies' Muslin Handkerchiefs, | Stock and double-bolted Padlocks, |
| Tamboured and Fringed Cotton, | Best London Crown Glass, 12 by 10, and 10 by 8, |
| Cambrick Shawls, | Putty in Bladders, |
| Ginghams, | Ivory-handled Knives and Forks, |
| Silk Nankenets, | Buck and common do. |
| Nankeens, | Carver's do. |
| Brown Hollands, | Best and common Pen-Knives, |
| Checks, | GROCERIES. |
| 8-4 and 3-4 Huckabacks, | Pine-apple Cheese, |
| Oznaburgs, | Brick do. |
| Irish Linens, | Double and single Gloucester do. |
| Do. Sheetings, | Old Spirits, Antigua Rum, Wine, Loaf-Sugar, Snuff, Soap, |
| Fustians, | Assorted Crockery Ware. |
| Russia Drills, | |
| Sewing Silk, | |

Williamsburg, Sept. 13th, 1804.

James A. Grant:

SIR,

I HAVE been lately in Edenton, N. C. and have the pleasure to inform you thro' the medium of the press, that the robbery there committed on you has been detected, and twelve hundred dollars of your money secured in the hands of James S. Fulkinson, (whom you are acquainted with) which you can have by applying in person.

I am, Sir, your friend,

EDWARD JENKINS.

September 10, 1804. 3w.

*King William County, July 21st, 1804.*

All persons having any demands against the estate of Charles Edwards, deceased, are once more desired to bring them forward on or before November King William Court next; or this notice will be plead in bar against any that may be brought after; and those indebted are desired to make payment immediately, for no further indulgence can or will be given by

DAVID L. SMITH,

Administrator with the Will annexed of Charles Edwards, dec.

Advertisement.

To be sold, on the first day of October next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, on the premises, on 12 months credit,

The GLEBE LAND,

LYING in York county, (York Hampton Parish) containing by estimation 150 acres, be the same more or less. This is a most desirable situation, having an extensive view of York river, and lies immediately in the forks of King's and Filgate's creeks. The improvements on the same are, an old fashion'd brick dwelling house, which with a small expence may be put in good repair, and a small barn, lately built. Possession to be had the first day of January, 1805; the purchaser to enter into bond on the day of sale, with good and approved security, to carry interest from the date, if not punctually paid to

THE OVERSEERS OF THE POOR

*for York County.*

York County, Sept. 9th, 1804.

# The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1804.


## RICHMOND PRICES CURRENT.

(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Tobacco, | 36s cash. |
| Wheat, | 7s to 8s do. |
| New Flour, (superfine) | 42s to 43s6 do. |
| Old do. do. | 37s6 do. |
| Corn, | 27s to 28s do. |
| Hemp, (clean) | 50l to 55l do |
| Iron, | 33l do. |
| Whiskey, | 3s 6 to 3s 9 do. |
| Bacon, | 7 1-2d do. |

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

(No. I.)

MR. DAVIS,

The extract of a letter from Maryland, which lately appeared in your paper, on the subject of our new bank, has attracted, we perceive, the notice of a writer, under the signature of Candidus. If this Candidus be the same Candidus, who assailed us some months ago with several essays, in favor of that bank, and who, as the *first specimen* of his *candor*, labored to convince us that the undue influence of the state was *no influence at all*; if *this* Candidus be *that* Candidus who, being himself banks mad, fancied that *he* had communicated the *mania* to the whole country, and that it was he, and he only, who brought men, women and children to Richmond, to subscribe for scrip, we are about to commit an act of wanton cruelty, by taking him out of *that grateful delusion of the mind*, which has afforded him so much *imaginary* happiness.

"The overweaning conceit which the greater part of men have of their own abilities, is an ancient evil remarked by the philosophers and moralists of all ages. Their absurd presumption in their own good fortune, has been less taken notice of. It is, however, if possible, still more universal." "All men are, by nature, gamesters." To this propensity it is owing, that, in every country, they run with a fond enthusiasm, into the schemes of the wildest projectors. It was this that hurried them into the South Sea scheme of England; it was this that hurried them into the Mississippi scheme of France, and it was this that hurried them headlong into the bank scheme of Virginia. The writings of Candidus had no more effect, in this respect, on the public mind, than his patriotism had in the advocation of the project. In truth, Sir, his first essay, wherein he endeavored to prove that the state had no undue influence, gave the "coup de grace" to all his subsequent ones. These were generally passed over unread, by your subscribers, whenever a new number appeared, with this exclamation, "Here comes Candidus again, still striving to prove that black is white!"

The signature he has assumed, if derived like "lucus a *non* lucendo," has been well selected. For less candor, less fairness, and less liberality, in a *professed writer for the public*, we have seldom met with. This we impute, not to any defectiveness of the heart, nor to that vanity which a certain description of persons gratify when they make, or *think* they make "the worse appear the better cause," nor to that sort of ambition which delights to gain a victory in *any* way, and by *any* means, but to a *certain tecnicality* of style, which, consisting altogether of set phrases, he knows not how to vary, but applies indiscriminately to all things, and all persons, upon all occasions and upon all subjects. His volubility (for voluble he certainly is) is exactly that species of volubility that a Chaslatan descants in.

"Jesus Christ had his Judas Iscariot! America had her Arnold!" and I wonder, Sir, he did not proceed to give us *literally* Mr. Henry's speech, which he has *paraphrased*, and tell us that "Cæsar had his Brutus, Charles had his Cromwell," &c.! For these phrases would have applied, just as well as the former, to the gentleman in Maryland, who has been pleased to point out what he considers as defects, in our proceedings, relative to the Virginia bank.

Whatever might have been his intention in writing, or the intention of his correspondent in publishing his letter, certain it is that beneficial effects have been already produced by it, and still more may be expected from it. It has become the topic of much conversation and of much reflection. It has provoked discussion, which when conducted with good temper, good manners, and *real candor*, always serves to elicite truth, often to convince us that what we oppose is right, and sometimes that what we advocate is wrong. It therefore is always prudent, Mr. Davis, (we whisper loud enough for Candidus to hear) to give our opponents credit for purity of motives. Then they may be induced to hear our arguments with complacency, and may, in the end, be convinced by them. But when we impute unworthy motives to men in the onset, they turn away from us with disgust, and remain "deaf as adders, tho' we charm never so wisely." Besides, few men are so ignorant as not to be able to retort, and few are so invulnerable as not to be capable of being retorted upon. When the writer and publisher of the Maryland letter are charged with a design to *depreciate*, in order to *purchase* stock, why did not Candidus perceive that he too might be charged with a design to *appreciate*, in order to *sell* stock? Or why did he not perceive that we might charge him with "currying favor" with the stockholders *and the state representative*, that he might, in process of time, become himself a director? Or with the directors, that he might be appointed *bank attorney*? Or that he might facilitate the negociation of his notes in bank? Or, in short, with any other unworthy motive, that retaliation, without being spiteful, might readily suggest?

These preliminary remarks are made, for the sake of paving the way to a good humored consideration of the Maryland letter, and the criticisms of the Virginia commentator.

VINDEX.

(*To be continued.*)

As Mr. Clinton was active and useful during the revolutionary war, so he shewed himself to be mild on the return of peace, and to be guided by a true policy. Those who had remained in the city in the time of the war, some of whom had taken part with Britain, were the objects of resentment. Mr. Clinton magnanimously interposed and helped to save them. In this he agreed with the immortal Hamilton, and Dr. Mason makes honorable mention of the act in his funeral oration. This just and generous conduct towards those whom many honest whigs had proscribed, made an impression which has not, nor can be ever effaced.

The adherents of Mr. Burr are bitterly opposed to Mr. Clinton, and this is not a light argument in his favor. Time has unfolded the designs of these men, and it has been seen that nothing would satisfy them but the death of him who perfectly knew and ably opposed them. Though it is not always a good reason to oppose a measure because a certain description of men plead for it, yet in the present case, it must be allowed to be solid and weighty.—Suspicion, at least, is properly indulged as to those who have been already detected in wicked schemes, and of whose reformation there is no proof. When such are heard to cry out against the election of Mr. Clinton as president, we are warranted in believing that some evil lurks behind.

When the number of Mr. Clinton's friends, and the fewness and character of opposers, are considered, he appears to be, at this day, the most popular man in the state. The objections against him shall be particularly answered in a future number.

With respect to his rival, Mr. Jefferson, let it be only remarked at present, that, until he was made president of the United States, he had always acted in a subordinate station. There are many who fill with reputation and usefulness one sphere, who disgrace themselves, and injure society in another. No man ever denied that Mr. Jefferson had talents, but it has been denied that those talents were suited to government. Experience has proved that he is unfit to be at the head of so extensive and growing a republic as the United States. To the question—Have we not been prosperous under his administration?—it is sufficient to answer, that even a madman or a fool could not have destroyed, in the space of four years, the arrangements which had been already made. Might we not have been more prosperous? Is not the conduct of the war with Tripoli expensive and disgraceful? Is not the nation defenceless, exposed to the insult and outrage of foreign vessels of war? I forbear to ask other questions. I wish not to detract from the talents which have been given to Mr. Jefferson.—He may be a mathematician, a musician, a naturalist, a philosopher; but I must be permitted to doubt whether he be a statesman. He may be well qualified to fill the chair of an university, and at the same time very unfit to be the chief magistrate of the United States. (*N. Y. Spectator.*)

*Is our commerce worth protecting?*

This is an important question, and ought to be decided, before we can with propriety, proceed to animadvert on certain recent events which have taken place in this country. For my part, I have never hesitated to maintain the *affirmative*: and taking it as a simple question, substracted from all party motives and prejudices, I presume that I am supported in my opinion by at least nine tenths of the citizens of the United States. It is unnecessary here to descant on the advantages of commerce. They are seen—they are felt—they are acknowledged. Our nation owes, in a great measure, its prosperity—the metropolis of this state, its greatness; and thousands of our citizens, their affluence, to the benefits of our commerce. Commerce draws wealth from abroad—from the most distant countries—from the very bosom of the ocean; and pours it, with a lavish hand, into the pocket of the farmer, the mechanic and the merchant. It contributes, at the same time more than any thing else, to the maintenance of our revenue and the support of our government.

*Commerce, then, I contend, is worth protecting*; and I also contend, that a wise, prudent and upright government, will never permit it to go unprotected. It is now, and ever has been, my opinion, that sufficient attention has not been paid to this subject, since the organization of our government. The federalists undoubtedly deserve great credit for their exertions, as far as they went.—Perhaps they did as much as could be done with safety. Perhaps the public sentiment was too strong to be resisted. I very well recollect that the rearing of a *very small* navy, raised a *very great* clamor; and had considerable influence in bringing about the change in the administration. But, if the honest and well-meaning portion of the democratic party, were then made to believe, that a *Navy is of no use*, they are, before this time, convinced of their error. The little navy, reared by the federal administration, proved to be of the utmost importance to our commerce. It secured from our coast, a gang of lawless privateers and free-booters, that had been preying upon our commerce, plundering our merchants, and abusing (and, in some instances, massacring) our seamen. It afforded an efficient convoy to whole fleets of merchant vessels, and kept even the pirates of the Mediterranean at bay.

It is to be regretted that this little navy, now much wanted, has been principally sacrificed at the shrine of popularity. A navy that was the means of saving to the revenue more money than the whole expence of supporting it, has been sold by the successors of the federal administration, and the pitiful sum which it brought at auction, put into the treasury, to make a shew on the credit side of the secretary's report.

Whether Mr. Jefferson really thought that, under his *mild* reign, foreign powers would cease to injure us—whether he thought that reason and philosophy would be a more efficient protection than force and energy, I cannot tell. It is more charitable, however, to suppose that this was his belief, than to suppose that he is unfriendly to commerce and has no desire to afford it protection.—But various facts and circumstances, might be adduced to shew, that the latter is the most probable.—Whatever might have been Mr. Jefferson's belief or motives, we do find that, for the want of our little navy, insults and aggressions are daily heaped upon us; but we do not find, that Mr. Jefferson has as yet taken any proper steps to prevent the repetition of them. (*Balance.*)

The public has already been informed of a new-invented grind-stone for rubbing off men's beards.—The following account of its composition and use, is extracted from the specification on which a patent was granted:—"Mix one pint of clear lime water, 2 oz. of gum arabiac, 1-2 isinglass, 1 8 oz cochineal, 1-4 oz. tumeric root in powder, 1-8 oz. salt of tartar, and an equal quantity of cream of tartar together; boil them for one hour at least, stirring up the mixture during the whole time of boiling and being careful not to let it boil over; clear it through a sieve; then add 2 1-2 lb. of iron pumice-stone, finely pulverised; mix the whole into a cake with whites of eggs, divide it into twelve smaller ones, dry them in the open air for three days, and then in an oven of moderate heat for 24 hours, when they will be completely dry and fit for use. Apply them with a gentle friction to the beard, and they will (says the Inventor) "produce the complete effect of shaving."

(*London Paper.*)

COMMERCIALLY INTERESTING.

It has frequently been a question among the merchants of the United States, whether a discharge and certificate under the bankrupt law of the United States would be a bar to an action brought in a foreign country by a citizen of that country for a debt contracted there.

The question is deeply interesting to merchants, because those whose misfortunes have induced the necessity of their becoming bankrupt, are more frequently than any other obliged to go abroad.—If, then, they are liable to be harrassed with suits by their foreign creditors, when all their property is taken from them, they expose themselves to great inconvenience and distress. We understand, that the general sentiment among our merchants is, that a certificate under the bankrupt law of the United States is a discharge from all debts wherever due. Ever attentive to the interest of our commercial friends, we lately proposed the question to a professional gentleman, and received from him the following answer.

"The question you propose has for a long time been considered a doubtful one, and judges as well as lawyers of eminence, have been divided upon it. The weight of opinion however, in the United States, as far as I have been able to collect it, has been, that a certificate under the bankrupt law of one country is not a bar to an action brought in another by a subject of that other for a debt contracted. As far as it respects the operation of the bankrupt laws of the United States, or of any of the individual States, in England the question has been, not long since, settled by a unanimous decision of the court of kings bench. Mr. Buchanan of Baltimore was indebted to a Mr. Smith, a subject of Great Britain. He was discharged under the then insolvent law of Maryland, and the order of discharge was analogous and equivalent to a certificate of bankruptcy and was so considered by the court. He shortly after went to England where a suit was commenced against him by Smith. To this suit he pleaded his discharge &c. but the court was unanimously of opinion that it was no bar to the action, and so clearly so that they did not even hear the plaintiff's counsel. The opinion of the judges was delivered as follows."

Lord Kenyon, C. J. It is impossible to say that a contract made in one country is to be governed by the laws of another. It might as well be contended, that if the state of Maryland had enacted that no debts due from its own subjects to the subjects of England should be paid, the plaintiff would have been bound by it.

This is the case of a contract lawfully made by a subject in this country, which he resorts to a court of justice to enforce; and the only answer given it that a law has been made in a foreign country to discharge these defendants from their debts on condition of their having relinquished all their property to their creditors. But how is that an answer to a subject of this country suing on a lawful contract made here? How can it be pretended that he is bound by a condition to which he has given no assent either express or implied? It is true that we so far give effect to foreign laws of bankruptcy as that assignees of bankrupts deriving titles under foreign ordinances are permitted to sue here for debts due to the bankrupts estates; but that is because the right to personal property must be governed by the laws of that country where the owners is domiciled. That was recognised in the case of Hunter vs. Potts. The court there considered the assignment of bankrupt's effects in another country, although in fact made in invitum, as equivalent here to a voluntary conveyance by him. The case of Ballantine vs. Golding is very distinguishable from the present; for there the debt was contracted in Ireland where the commission issued. But in the same page of the book from whence that was quoted is to be found an opinion of Lord Talbot's directly contrary to a conclusion we are desired to draw in this case; for there he held that though the commission of bankrupt issued here attached on the bankrupt's effects in the plantations, yet his certificate would not protect him from being sued there for a debt arising therein. The same rule then must prevail here.

Lawrence J. If the defendants had made a voluntary assignment of all their property to the use of their creditors, it is not pretended that that would have been a bar to the suit of the plaintiff's; and yet the title of the assignee would have been as valid here as under the foreign commission; which shews that the validity of the title under such an assignment cannot make any difference in the present argument. It then rests solely on the question, Whether the law of Maryland can take away the right of a subject of this country to sue upon a contract made here, and which is binding by our laws? This cannot be pretended; and therefore the plaintiffs are entitled to judgment.

George and Le Blanc concurring, judgment for the plaintiffs.

The principles which decided this case are not affected by the circumstance of the law being a law of a particular state, and not of the United States; for the same principles which limited the operation of this one law to Maryland, would confine that of the other within the United States.

This decision must unquestionably be received as the established law of Great-Britain. Too much caution, therefore, cannot be observed by those who have been discharged by the bankrupt law of the United States in going abroad, and exposing themselves to arrest and imprisonment by their foreign creditors. We would here also remind our merchants generally, that if a discharge under our law will discharge a debt due in England, a certificate under the English statute will have no operation in the courts of the United States. (*Gaz. U. S.*)


## Doctor Wilson,

HAS taken (as a temporary residence) the house lately occupied by Doctor Adams, opposite the Bell Tavern, and intends to combine the Apothecaries business with the practice of Physic. He is now opening a part, and expects by the next arrivals from Philadelphia, the balance of a fresh and very general assortment of Medicines, and other articles in the Apothecaries line, which will be sold on the lowest terms. Orders from the Country, Recipes, &c. will be carefully attend to.

Richmond, June 25th, 1804. 1aw6m.

## Cologne Mill Stones.

*The Subscribers have for sale, a few pair of*

COLOGNE MILL STONES.

MACMURDO & FISHER.

September 10th, 1804. 2w.

## Oliveira Fenandes & Co.

*Of Norfolk & Madeira,*

Have just received, per the JULIANA, Capt. WILBUR, an additional supply of 6 years old

BRAZIL WINE.

THEY offer the following proposals to such purchasers as may favor them with orders to furnish WINE, *on board vessels at Madeira*, free of all expences *there*, of a superior quality and cheaper than any imported, at the undermentioned rates and conditions—viz:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Brazil Wine, | 6 years old; | £50 sterling p. pipe. |
| Do. | 3 & 4 yrs. old, | £44 |
| London P. | 5 years old; | £40 |
| Do. | last vintage; | £34 |
| Do. | London market, | £30 |
| Do. | East-India do. | £28 |
| Do. | New-York do. | £26 |
| Mahnsey, | | according to age. |

—*On the following credits*:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 Pipes, or under, | 2 months. |
| 20 do. | 4 do. |
| 30 do. | 9 do. |
| Any quantity above 30 Pipes, | 12 do. |

☞ *Payable here or in London.*

Norfolk, September 11th, 1804. 3t.

At a Board of Directors of the Bank of Virginia, on Thursday the 13th of September, 1804,

"RESOLVED, That the operations of "the Bank commence on Monday the 8th of October.

"RESOLVED, That any person producing and depositing at the Bank, scrip or commissioners' receipts "for any number of shares regularly endorsed or assigned, shall be entitled to receive one in his, her or their "own name or names, in a form similar to that used by "the commissioners at Richmond, stating therein the "whole number of shares to which he, she or they may "be entitled, and the sum paid thereon."

JOHN BROCKENBROUGH, Cashier.

6t.

To be sold, to the highest bidder, on the premises, on Monday the 8th Oct. next,

My LOT,

IN the town of Columbia, on which is a two story dwelling-house, at present occupied by Dr. Nutt; a store-house, occupied by David Johnston & Co. with stable and garden—the whole in good repair and pleasantly situated. One third of the purchase money will be required on making a deed to the premises; the other two thirds at two equal annual payments. Bond with approved security will be required of the purchaser, with a deed of trust on the property, to insure punctual payment—Possession may be had on the day of sale.

THOMAS MITCHELL.

Louisa, Sept. 10th, 1804. 5t

N. B. Any person wishing to treat for the above property before the day of sale, may know the terms by applying to Mitchell & Gairdner of Richmond, or the subscriber in Louisa county. T. M.

*TEN TON OF*

NEW-YORK IRON

FOR SALE.

W. L. WIGHT.

September 19th, 1804.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Truft made to the subscriber, by Bartlett Still, to secure to Wm. Rhodes the payment of 666 dollars 67 cents, with interest thereon from the 29th June, 1802, will be exposed to sale at Auction for ready money, between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock, in the forenoon of Wednesday the 3d of next month, at the Eagle Tavern in the city of Richmond, four half acre

LOTS OF GROUND,

in the said city, denoted and known in the survey made by William G. Paine, for William Du-Val, by the numbers 33, 34, 41 and 42. A deed of conveyance with special warranty will be made to the purchaser, by

CHARLES COPLAND, Trustee.

Richmond, September 10, 1804. 3w.

NOTICE.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

At Hanover court-house, on Wednesday the 24th day of October next, will be exposed to sale at Auction,

TWO TRACTS OF LAND;

ONE of them containing 775½ acres, more or less, and is commonly known and called by the name of BIBB'S TRACT, part whereof lies in Goochland and part in Hanover.

The other Tract contains 100 acres, more or less, and lies in Hanover. The subscriber believes that the latter Tract is commonly known by the name of FENTON'S PLACE. Both Tracts adjoin each other, and will be sold together. These Lands are about 22 miles from the city of Richmond, in a healthy situation and an agreeable neighborhood.

The sale will be made by virtue of a deed of trust from Thomas Thompson and Jane Isabella his wife, and Wm. Du-Val, to George Yuille, dated the 22d of March, 1796, and recorded in the general court in June following, to secure the payment of a debt due from the said Thomas Thompson to Murdock, Fearns, and Co.—and which deed of trust the subscriber was authorised to carry into effect, by a deed of assignment made between him and the aforenamed Thomas Thompson and George Yuille, dated the 23d day of January, 1798, and recorded in the general court the 13th of November following. The terms of sale are—one third of the purchase money to be paid down at the time of sale—one third in 12 months—and the other third in 18 months from the day of sale. Bond and approved security will be required, as also a deed of trust upon the land—and a deed of conveyance with special warranty will be executed to the purchaser, by

CHARLES COPLAND.

Richmond, Sept. 10th, 1804. 1awtds.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or Stolen, on Monday night last, out of my pasture,

A BAY HORSE,

Four years old in May next, broke to the saddle and bridle, 4 feet 8 or 9 inches high; thin mane and tail, a white snip half way down his forehead, branded on the near buttock I. H. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver the said horse to me; and, if stolen, an additional sum of Ten dollars will be paid for the apprehension and conviction of the thief.

JAMES HOUSLAND.

Henrico, 12th Sept. 1804.


☞ *A mother and a widow, in pursuit of a lost son, humbly requests the printers in the United States to publish, that if* CHARLES BROWN, *thirteen years of age, who left York, in Upper Canada, on the 13th April last, to cross the lake in a bark canoe, in company with Benjamin, by trade a baker, be living, and will send to the office of the Albany Centinel, he may hear of his mother and something more to his advantage.*

*Albany, August 23.*

# Poetry.

*From the Repertory.*

### WOMAN.

When Nature own'd th' Almighty's hand,
When planets roll'd at his command,
And senseless clay in man was warm'd,
The last great work, then unperformed
Was woman.

For this the dormant Adam's side,
Unconsciously, a rib supplied;
Awake—his bosom rapture swell'd,
For lo! within his arms he held,
A woman.

To soothe his woes, his cares to share,
And thus his pristine loss repair;
'Twas surely Heaven's kind design,
That man unto his side should join,
A woman.

A woman's tear, a woman's sigh,
The magic of a woman's eye,
Her mild and gentle accents prove,
The joys allied to wedded love,
And woman.

To weave the silken cobweb snare,
With syren song allure the air,
With charms resistless rule the heart,
Of happy lover, is the heart,
Of woman.

When vex'd with busy toils of day,
To ease, the tired man gives way;
With converse sweet the hours beguiles,
Repels dull care with placid smiles,
Of woman.

What tempts to plough the stormy main,
Or roam to distant climes for gain—
What prompts the willing hand to toil,
But beauty's weakness, beauty's smile—
But woman?

When journeying on with weary pace,
To meet again the fond embrace,
What cheers the wayworn trav'ler's gloom,
But thoughts of long regretted home,
And woman?

When pensive grief bends o'er the grave,
To weep the friend it could not save,
And silent sheds on friendship's bier,
The tribute of a falling tear,
'Tis woman's.

And when affliction's mournful tale,
Or sorrow's notes her ear assail;
O! then escapes the rising sigh,
A glist'ning tear bedews the eye
Of woman.


## To Rent,

FOR one year, poſſeſſion to be delivered on the firſt October next, two fire proof brick TENEMENTS, calculated for Warehouſes, ſituated near the Baſin and contiguous to the moſt buſy part of the town.

They will be rented ſeparately or together, as may beſt ſuit the perſons who may bargain for them.

The terms will be made known by Wm. McKIM, who is authoriſed to leaſe them.

July 24th, 1804. tf

## Valuable Land for Sale.

THE ſubſcriber offers for ſale a very valuable tract of *LAND*, lying in Orange and Granville counties, bounded by Flat River on the Weſt, by the river Neuſe on the South, by Knap of Reeds Creek on the Eaſt, and by a ſtraight line from the firſt to the laſt mentioned water courſe on the North, containing 1200 acres, and forming almoſt a perfect ſquare; better than one half of the tract conſiſts of rich low grounds, the whole being extremely well adapted to the culture of wheat, corn, &c. and much of it to tobacco. No plantation in the diſtrict of Hillſboro' is better calculated for raiſing ſtock of all kinds, and particularly hogs, as the uncleared low grounds afford a moſt excellent range for them. On it there is a good brick dwelling houſe, containing 5 rooms, kitchen, ſmoke-houſe, &c. all of which, at a very trifling expence, may be put into a condition ſuitable to the accommodation of a genteel family.—There is alſo on it a large well built granary, lately erected and capable of holding ſeveral thouſand buſhels of grain. If the whole tract ſhould be tho't too large for one purchaſer, it may be divided into two compact plantations. Poſſeſſion may be had this fall as ſoon as the growing crop is taken off, and wheat may be ſown earlier if deſired by the purchaſer. Such perſons as may be diſpoſed to view this tract of land, will make application to Mr. Richard Bennehan, who lives near it, and who formerly lived on it; and for terms, application may be made either to him or to

DUNCAN CAMERON.

Hillſborough, (N. C.) July 16, 1804. 3m.

## For Glasgow,

The BRITISH ſhip JEANIE,

JOHN Cowan, maſter, now at City Point; will be ready to receive Tobacco in a few days, and having part of her cargo engaged, will ſail by the firſt proximo. For terms, apply to the Captain on board, to Robert & Allan Pollok & Co. Richmond, or to

BUCHANAN & POLLOK:

*Who offer for ſale on board ſaid ſhip,*
10,000 buſhels of
Liverpool Stoved Salt.

*Petersburg, 6th Auguſt*, 1804.

## The full-blooded English Stallion

and moſt complete running horſe

TICKLE-TOBY,

WILL ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon at my ſtable in the upper end of Cheſterfield county, five miles from Goode's and Bevil's Bridges, and twelve from Genito. The terms, his pedigree and performance will be made known before the ſeaſon commences.

THOMAS BRANCH.

Auguſt 7th, 1804.

## The Subscriber

*Offers for ſale on a credit of 90 days, a quantity of excellent*

GREEN COFFEE,
*in tierces and barrels.*
RUM & LOAF SUGAR,
*by the hhd.*

WM. WISEHAM.

*Auguſt* 24, 1804. ep4w

## BLANK BONDS,

*FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.*

## Just Received,

*And for ſale by the ſubſcribers, a large aſſortment of the following Articles, which will be ſold very low for caſh, or on a ſhort credit for approved acceptances in Richmond—viz.*

A large aſſortment of Calicoes and Chintzes.
A ditto Cotton Cambricks, plain, figur'd and black.
A ditto Silks and Florentines and Silk Keens
Cotton and Silk Stockings.
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas and Paraſols.
Black, blue, yellow and ſtriped Nankeens.
Laces, Edgings and Ribbons.
Tambour'd Lace and Lappet Muſlins.
Silk Gloves, of all colours.
Men, Boys and Children's Hats.
Cotton, Caſſimeres and India Cotton.
Brown Holland and Durants.
Romals, Handkerchiefs, Dimities, &c. &c.

Block & Judah.

April 25th, 1804.

## FAMILY FLOUR.

A CONSTANT ſupply of FLOUR, of a ſuperior quality, for family uſe, kept for ſale by

GEORGE WATT.

Richmond, March 5, 1804. tf.

## FAIRFIELD RACES.

ON Monday the 1ſt of October next, will be run for over the FAIRFIELD COURSE, a Sweepſtake for Colts three years old, two mile heats.—Seven Colts are entered at two hundred dollars each, and the ſubſcription cloſed. Weights, agreeably to the rules of the Jockey Club.

On Thurſday, the 2d day of October, the Jockey Club Purſe of $400, will be run for, four mile heats.

The following day, the Purſe of the Proprietor of the Courſe, three mile heats.

WEIGHTS AS FOLLOW:

Aged Horſes, 133 lbs.—6 years old, 128.—5 years old, 118.—4 years old, 106.—3 years old, 90.

Mares and Geldings allowed three pounds.

Richmond, Auguſt 18, 1804.

## The Broad-Rock Fall Races

Will commence on Monday the 24th day of September next, and to continue 4 days.

FIRST Day—will be run for, the greateſt SWEEPSTAKES ever run for in America, for the number of horſes—5 horſes entered at $600 each, half forfeit, which will amount to $3000 if all ſtart, running 3 mile heats, agreeable to the rules of the Jockey Club.—It is ſuppoſed that the horſes which are entered for theſe Stakes are equal to any on the turf in America.

Second Day—will be run for the JOCKEY CLUB PURSE of $400—4 mile heats.

Third Day—the Proprietor's PURSE of $200—3 mile heats, carrying weight for age, agreeable to the following rules:

| | |
|---|---|
| 3 years old, | 90lbs. |
| 4 years old, | 106 |
| 5 years old, | 118 |
| 6 years old, | 128 |
| 7 years old, or aged, | 133 |

3lbs. allowed Mares and Geldings.

Fourth Day—a HANDY CAP PURSE of $150, free for any horſe, mare or gelding, running 2 mile heats, entrance $15—agreeable to the following rules:—For all loſing horſes, which run in any of the three preceding days races, who chooſe to ſtart for this day's purſe, the weights will be affixed by the judges, agreeable to their performance each day—all winning horſes the three preceding days races, to carry weight for age, agreeable to the rules of the Club—alſo, horſes that have not ſtarted for any of the three preceding days races, to carry weight for age, agreeable to the rules of the Jockey Club. Any gentleman is at liberty to ſtart a nag for this purſe, whether he is a member of the Jockey Club or not. Certificates or other ſatisfactory proof of horſes ages, which ſtart each day, will be required by the judges.

Stableage and litter will be furniſhed for race horſes at the ground, GRATIS. N. B. The members of the Jockey Club are requeſted to meet at the race ground on the 23d of September, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpoſe of making arrangements for the different days running.

RICH'D. B. GOODE, Sec'ry.

Broad-Rock, Auguſt 23d, 1804.

## THE ſubſcriber, who is appointed

Treaſurer for the Broad-Rock Jockey Club, requeſts thoſe ſubſcribers who have not paid up their ſubſcriptions for the laſt ſpring's purſe, to be pointed in paying them up on the firſt day of the fall races, at which time he hopes all the members will be pointed in paying up their fall ſubſcriptions.

THOMAS CHEATHAM, *Treaſurer.*

*Auguſt 23d*, 1804.

## By virtue of a decree of the High

Court of Chancery, pronounced on the fourth day of June, one thouſand eight hundred and one, and amended by the Chancery Court for the diſtrict of Williamsburg in April laſt, will be ſold on the premiſes, to the higheſt bidder, on the 28th day of Auguſt next, to ſatisfy a debt due from the eſtate of Hugh Nelſon, dec. late of the county of York, to Nathaniel Burwell,

## A Tract of LAND,

IN the county of Hanover, belonging to the eſtate of the ſaid Hugh Nelſon, dec. containing about 380 acres, more or leſs, lying on both ſides the South Anna River, together with the MERCHANT MILL and its APPURTENANCES, which, for a number of years paſt, has been occupied by Micajah Crew as a manufacturing mill. Poſſeſſion of the mill may be had immediately, and of the plantation at the end of the year.

The above property will be ſold "upon a credit 'till the 14th day of March 1806, for nine hundred pounds, with intereſt thereon at 6 per cent. per ann. from the 16th day of July 1800 'till the day of ſale, part of the purchaſe money, and the reſidue of the purchaſe money is to be paid in caſh" The commiſſioners, or any two of them, will then convey the premiſes to the purchaſer, upon the purchaſer's immediately executing a deed of truſt for the premiſes to the commiſſioners, with a relinquiſhment of dower, if required, authoriſing two of the commiſſioners, on the non-payment of the aforeſaid ſum of nine hundred pounds, and the intereſt aforeſaid, with intereſt thereon at 6 per cent. per annum from the day of ſale to the time of payment, upon four weeks notice in any newſpaper publiſhed in the city of Richmond, to ſell the premiſes.

A particular deſcription of the property is omitted, becauſe it is ſuppoſed that any perſon wiſhing to become a purchaſer, would firſt view the premiſes. Micajah Crew, who lives adjoining the property, will ſhew it and give any information that may be required.

THE COMMISSIONERS.

July 19th, 1804.

*** The ſale of the above property is POSTPONED, on account of rainy weather, until the ſecond day of October next.

THE COMMISSIONERS.

Crewsville, 28th Auguſt, 1804. 4w

## Elegant Piano Fortes for ſale.

HENLEY & Co.

*Grand, Portable Grand, Patent Side-Board, and Plain PIANO FORTE MAKERS,*

INFORM the citizens of Richmond, they manufacture Inſtruments of the above deſcription, on the neweſt and moſt approved plans, with Pedal's Patent Swell, Sonophant and French Harp Stop, which they warrant to be equal, if not ſuperior, to any imported, and on more reaſonable terms.

Muſical Inſtruments, of all kinds, repaired, &c.—Apply at Mr. Prichard's Book-Store, Main-ſtreet, or at Wm. Davidſon's.

July 17th, 1804.

## FALL GOODS.

William Temple,

*Has received by the ſhip Edward and Charles from London,*

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

Suitable to the approaching ſeaſon.

HE expects an additional ſupply, to complete an aſſortment, by the ſhip Sally, from London, and Lotana from Liverpool, which he will diſpoſe of on his uſual low terms.

Richmond, Sept. 7th, 1804. tf

## Notice.

THE Locks near this place will be ſhut on Monday the 24th inſtant, and continue impaſſable until a ſett of new gates can be put up and the locks repaired, which will require from two to three weeks.—Due notice will be given of the time they will probably open, after the work commences.

ROBERT POLLARD.

Richmond, September 6, 1804.

## Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber laſt night, a Negro Man named BILLY, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, ſtout and well made, about 22 years of age, buſhy hair, rather light complexion, and has loſt ſome of his teeth before. He has waited in my houſe for nearly four years; he formerly belonged to Peter Heiſkill and John Bowyer, and was ſold by Bowyer to Mr. Booke of Fincaſtle—he ran away from him and was gone nearly twelve months, and was caught in Hanover, where he had been ſecreted in a quarter. He took with him ſundry clothing; a ſtriped ſurtout coat with yellow buttons and lined with red, home made linen ſhirts, a grey mixed broad cloth coat nearly new, made in the faſhion, white caſſimere pantaloons, ſeveral waiſtcots, a round jacket and pantaloons of dark olive ſtriped velvet with yellow buttons, the lining of home-made linen, boots and ſhoes. I will give 40 dollars if taken out of the county and brought home, and 20 dollars if taken and ſecured in any gaol ſo that I can get him again, and 10 dollars if taken in the county and brought home.

J. EDMONDSON.

Staunton, Auguſt 29th, 1804.

*JUST PUBLISHED,*

BY JOHN COURTNEY, Jun.

*The VIRGINIA ALMANACK,*

FOR THE YEAR 1805;

Containing beſides the Aſtronomical calculations, by B. BATES,

JUDGMENT of weather,
Length of days,
Feſtivals, and other remarkable days,
Officers of the Supreme Executive,
Ditto of the Supreme Courts,
Members of the Privy Council,
Ditto of the Senate,
Ditto Houſe of Delegates,
Correct liſts of the time and places of holding the Supreme Courts in Virginia,
Diſtrict do.——Quarterly do.——County do.
Uſeful Medical Receipts, for the uſe of Families,
A variety of pieces on Agriculture,
Specimens of Speech or Speaking,
Curious Advertiſement,
ELINOR, A Sentimental Tale,
An account of the Meteors, which appeared in Richmond, April 25th, 1803,
A variety of Anecdotes, Bon Mots, &c.
The yearly meetings of the people called Quakers,
The Militia,——A number of uſeful Tables,
Large Liſt of Roads, &c. &c.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS, PEDLARS, and others, will find it an object, to make ſpeedy purchaſes, as they will be furniſhed much lower than the cuſtomary price, which they have been ſold at in this city.

☞ The above Almanack is publiſhed on good white paper, and new type; and may be had at the Printing-Office of AUGUSTINE DAVIS, and of JOHN COURTNEY, Jun. near the Courthouſe.

Richmond, Sept. 8th, 1804.

## Notice!

All perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN DAWSON, dec. of Amherſt county, by Bond, Note, or otherwiſe, are requeſted to come forward immediately, and diſcharge the ſame; and thoſe having claims againſt the eſtate, are requeſted to bring them forward legally authenticated, that they may be diſcharged.

JOHN S. DAWSON, Adm'r.
of John Dawſon, dec.

Auguſt 10th, 1804. 3m.

## Weſtham Iron Foundery,

NEAR RICHMOND.

THE ſubſcriber takes the liberty of informing the Public, that he has taken a leaſe, and is at preſent working, the above Foundery; and having provided the beſt artiſts in that line, from New-York and George-Town, together with Pig Iron, of the firſt quality, propoſes to caſt, Mill Gudgeons and Inks, of every deſcription; alſo, caſt Iron Wheels for the Machinery of Mills; Rumford, regiſtered and plain Grates; grate front and bottoms, for Rumfordizing fire places; large and ſmall ſtoves; Franklin Stoves, for wood or coal; kitchen grates, with crane and range complete; coach warmers; plain ſtoves and maul'd plates; caſt railing of every pattern, plowſhares & plow boards; caſt coach, phæton and chair boxes; ſcale weights from 1 to 60 lb; faſh and clock weights: patent taw irons for ſmiths, on a very approved plan; backs, jams and back lays: nail cutting machines with ſcrews complete, wheel barrow bowlers; garden ditto; caſt iron anvils; fire dogs and hand irons of every deſcription—together with any other article in the caſting line, to a given pattern, at the ſhorteſt notice, by application at the furnace, or to

JAMES DUNLAP, in Richmond.

March 24th, 1804. w3m.

P. S. Old Iron purchaſed by application as above.

## A Ten Thouſand Dollar Prize,

*Now to be had for the ſmall ſum of 6 Dollars!!!*

*SCHEME OF A*

LOTTERY,

*For the uſe of the German Trinity Church, in Sixth ſtreet, Philadelphia;*

WHICH will poſitively commence drawing at the State Houſe in this city on the fourth Monday in November next. Prizes will be received in payment for ſuch tickets as may remain for ſale during the drawing, or the caſh advanced for them on allowing a ſmall diſcount. From the great proportion already ſold, it is expected that the tickets will ſoon be raiſed to 6 dollars and a half.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | *prize of ten thouſand dolls.* | *dolls.* | 10,000 |
| 1 | *three thouſand,* | | 3,000 |
| 1 | *two thouſand,* | | 2,000 |
| 1 | *one thouſand,* | | 1,000 |
| 4 | *five hundred,* | | 2,000 |
| 10 | *three hundred,* | | 3,000 |
| 20 | *two hundred,* | | 4,000 |
| 35 | *one hundred,* | | 3,500 |
| 90 | *fifty,* | | 4,500 |
| 100 | *twenty,* | | 2,000 |
| 6000 | *ſeven,* | | 42,000 |
| 1 | *firſt drawn No. on the 10th day,* | | 500 |
| 1 | *15th,* | | 500 |
| 1 | *20th,* | | 500 |
| 1 | *25th,* | | 500 |
| 1 | *30th,* | | 500 |
| 1 | *35th,* | | 500 |
| 1 | *40th,* | | 1000 |
| 1 | *45th,* | | 1000 |
| 1 | *50th,* | | 1000 |
| 1 | *55th,* | | 1000 |
| 1 | *firſt drawn No. on the laſt day, when there ſhall be only 600 tickets in the wheel,* | | 6000 |
| 6274 | *prizes.* | *dolls.* | 90,000 |

*Conſiderably leſs than two blanks to a prize.*

The prizes to be paid 30 days after the cloſe of the drawing—ſubject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

*** Tickets for ſale by

*George Taylor, jun.* No. 85, South Second-ſtreet.
*Matthew M'Connell*, No. 82, Cheſnut-ſtreet; or
*ADAM PREMIR*, *No. 134, South Sixth-ſtreet;*
*ANTHONY HOOKEY, Corner of Green and Third-ſtr.*
*CHARLES BOWMAN, No. 16, Bud-ſtreet,*
} Comm'rs.

Whole Tickets, $6—Half Tickets, $3 25—Quarter Tickets, $1 75.

Prizes in other lotteries received in payment.

☞ Letters addreſſed to either of whom, poſt-paid and incloſing the caſh, will be duly attended to.

Auguſt 24th, 1804. ep23t.

## (By Authority.)

SCHEME
OF A
LOTTERY,
Claſs No. I.

*TO BUILD AN ACADEMY IN THE CITY OF RICHMOND.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3750 | Tickets at $10 each, | | | $37,500 |
| 1 | Prize of | $5000 | $5000 | |
| 1 | do. | 2000 | 2000 | |
| 5 | do. | 1000 | 5000 | |
| 5 | do. | 500 | 2500 | |
| 10 | do. | 300 | 3000 | |
| 20 | do. | 100 | 2000 | |
| 1500 | do. | 12 | 18000 | 37,500 |

1542 Prizes.
2208 Blanks.

3750 Tickets at $10 each.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1ſt drawn Ticket having a blank to its number after 2000 tickets are drawn, | $1,000 |
| Do. after 2500 do. are drawn, | 1,000 |
| Do. after 3000 do. are drawn, | 1,000 |
| Do. after 3500 do. are drawn, | 1,000 |
| Laſt drawn ticket, | 5,000 |

This Lottery has been authoriſed by the legiſlature of Virginia, for the laudable purpoſe of erecting a ſeminary of learning in or near the metropolis of this ſtate. With this view, it is contemplated to raiſe 20,000 dollars, and 2,500 dollars in addition, for defraying the expences of drawing, &c. The truſtees to inſure ſucceſs, have divided the lottery into four diſtinct claſſes, ſo as to raiſe the ſum contemplated by an annual lottery, for four years, to raiſe every year 5,000 dollars, that the work may progreſs—It is expected that the preſent lottery may be drawn by the firſt day of January next.

It is hoped that the gentlemen who have purchaſed tickets in the Richmond Academy will ſtill hold them, as the diviſion of the former lottery into four claſſes was deemed neceſſary by the truſtees, to inſure ſucceſs to ſo uſeful an inſtitution. The town of Boſton (to the honor of its citizens) has public ſchools in which are about ſixteen hundred pupils. The flouriſhing and increaſing city of Richmond cannot boaſt of one public ſchool. The truſtees of the Richmond Academy, have about thirteen acres of ground, nearly one half has been accepted as a donation, and the remainder they have contracted for, on which they intend to erect the academy. The ſcite is elevated, healthy and beautiful. If any gentleman who has purchaſed tickets is diſſatiſfied with dividing the lottery into four claſſes, if he returns the tickets the money will be repaid, provided they are returned in ten weeks from this day. Dr. William Foushee, William Du Val, William Price (regiſter), and George Tucker, are appointed by the truſtees to ſell and diſpoſe of the tickets, who are authoriſed to appoint agents for the above purpoſe.

☞ *TICKETS* may be had of the ſaid committee, of Dr. J. Brockenbrough, Mr. S. Pleaſants, Mr. Prichard, Mr. Aug. Davis, Meſſrs. Gallego, Richard & Co. Meſſrs. Burton & Brown, Meſſrs. Thomas Taylor & Co. of Mr. Ritchie, and of Mr. William Prentis, of Peterſburg.

Richmond, September 6th, 1804. ep8w

## 4439 Acres of valuable

LAND,

IN the ſouth of Kentucky, the greater part Military, will be ſold for good bonds or exchanged for property in the ſtate of Virginia. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

December 26th, 1803.

## NOTICE.

A PETITION will be preſented to the next Legiſlature of Virginia, praying the eſtabliſhment of a branch of the Bank of Virginia, and an increaſe of the capital of the ſaid Bank, contiguous to the town of Alexandria.

Fairfax, 9th July, 1804.